TALKING JUST LIKE MEN JERSET CITY WOMAN'S CLUB DEEL IN PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

Members Learn How to Move the Precloss Question and How to "Make Re-marks" on a Motion-Delightini Jumble Straightened Out by Wise Miss Fields, Theclass in parliamentary law of the Woman's Cub in Jersey City is making encouraging progress under the instructions of Miss Fields. The lesson for Thursday afternoon was on the The lesson for intrings and seconding mo-groper method of making and seconding mo-tions and debating them. Before beginning the lessons Miss Fields distributed small slips of paper to some of the members. She then explained that subsidiary motions are motions which dispose of the main question without voting on it. Mrs. Walter Hilton and Mrs. Hannah Cairns were persuaded with some difficulty to ict as Chairman and Secretary, respectively. Now," said Miss Fields, "I desire the lady with No. 1 on her paper to rise and read it." Mrs. Brice Collard, without displaying any moarrassment, read; "I move that every family represented here be requested to acquire a

copy of Robinson Crusce." Madam Chairman, I second it," said Mrs. George Hough. "That is wrong," interrupted Miss Fields. It is unuecessary to say Madam Chairman

when seconding a motion." Mrs. Hough looked crushed and sat down. "Miss Fields," exclaimed Mrs. George W. my that we didn't hear back here. How do I

"Say, 'Madame Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege; we didn't hear," replied Miss "Madame Chairman," echoed Mrs. Case, "I

rise to a question of privilege." Mrs. Hilton repeated the motion made by Mrs. Collard about Hobinson Crusce. "Madame Chairman," said Mrs. Scudder, wife of the Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, "I rise to s question of privilege. I did not hear the

"If the ladies in the rear will come up front," remarked Miss Fields, "they will have no difficulty in hearing." There was a rustling of kirts, and in a few moments the ladies were in s bunch. Miss Fields gave a short dissertation es the way to speak so as to be heard. She then directed Mrs. Hilton to put the motion. Mrs. Hilton under Miss Fields's dictation said: "It has been moved and seconded that every family represented here be requested to acquire a copy Then she stood irresolut of Robinson Cruspe. until prompted by Miss Fields. She said: "The estion is now open for debate."

"Mrs. Collard," said Miss Fields, "It is your metion, and you must make the first speech."
"I don't know what to say," replied Mrs. Collard.
"Say anything," directed Miss Fields: "I say anything," directed so that the lady with No. 2 on her paper can interrupt you."
Mrs. Collarit braced herself and began:
"Robinson Crusoe is a very instructive

book — "Madame Chairman," exclaimed Miss Jennie V. Horsley, the ady with No. 2 on her paper, "I raise the question of consideration. Is that right, Miss Fields? Should I interrupt that right, Miss Fields, "replied Miss Fields, and Miss "That is right," replied Miss Fields, and M Horsley looked happy.
"Miss Fields, may I ask---" broke in Mrs. not now," replied Miss Fields; "wait until I get this done."
"The question of consideration is raised," anonneed Mrs. Hilton, prompted by Miss Fields.
"Those in favor of considering the question will say are; those opposed no." The class decided to discuss the question. Now we will try that again," said Miss

Fields.

"Madame Chairman." There was no answer, as Madame Chairman was engaged in a whispered conversation with the Secretary.

"Madame Chairman." repeated Miss Fields in a louder tone. Mrs. Hilton started, flushed, and said; "Oh, I beg pardon, Miss Fields, what is it?"

what is it?"

"Madame Chairman," said Miss Fields, "I move that each member of this class acquire a ledge matching her gown in color." She whispered something to Mira Bedle and that years woman said: "I second the worlon."

"Now, I am going to speak to the motion." said Miss Fields, "and somebody must intermus me when I begin to speak, and raise the question of consideration." She then began to at eloquently on the urgent necessity of having landogs of is color to match the nes having iapdoge of a color to match their rus, when she was interrupted by a question sonideration. A vote was taken and it was ided not to discuss lapdogs. Miss Fields, "said Mrs. Scudder, inquiringly, to didn't say 'any remarks,' or 'it is now in for debate,' before you began to speak. dn'tsbe?"
ss." replied Miss Fields, and then ansed that the motion to lay on the table
betaken up. "The lady with the next

sken up. In lease rise."
ber paper will please rise."
ght stood up and said: "Madame
" Mrs. Hilton nodded her head in
ion. "That will not do," said Miss
"Achale must announce the names." asinanian areognition. "That will not do," said Miss is recognition. "That will not do," said Miss Fields. "The chair must announce the names." "Miss Haight, then," said Mrs. Hilton. Miss Haight stood up and read a motion that a bust of George Washington be acquired to adorn the club house. "I second it," said Miss Browne, whose gown had been pulled by Miss Haight as the was taking her seat.
"Now let us have some remarks," said Miss

Fields. "Madame Chairman," said Mrs. John A. rs. John A. Walker," said Madame Chairman.
"I move not to do it." said Mrs. Walker. "be-cause we haven't the money and we haven't the

canse we haven't the money and we haven't the club house.

"That would be a very good speech if it was suit properly," remarked Miss Fields: "but you can't make such a motion now."

"Well," said Mrs. Walker, looking slightly aggreed, "I wanted to oppose the motion and wanted to say those two things. How should do it?" Miss Fields gave her the proper form and Mrs. Walker put the motion correctly. "Madame Chairman," said Mrs. Stires, "would it not be better to get the bust and have it ready for the house?"

"Never put a remark on a motion in the form of an inquiry?" corrected Miss Fields. "Who is to answer it?" "As to the building," said Mrs. Scudder, "it seems to me ""Now" began Miss Visida. "Now began Miss Fields when Mrs. Scudder realized that she had violated parliamentary practice, and said: "Oh. I mush't say itseems to me,' must 1? May I say 'it seems wise'."

wise ?"
"Yes," replied Miss Fields.
Miss Fields moved that the motion be laid on the table, because a lady who knew a great deal on the table, because a lady who knew a great deal on the subject was not present. The motion to lay on the lable was carried. Shortly afterward the lady who knew so much about the subject was supposed to have arrived, and Miss Fields moved that the question be taken from the table. That motion was carried and then the motion was put back on the table again. Mrs. Helle, the lady with the next paper, atood up and read, "Mrs. Chairman. I move that we adopt beyele costume for street wear."
"Now, pretend that we have not said all we want to," said Miss Fields, "and some one move the previous question." It was moved, "I men's meetings," said Mrs. Case, "you less them cailing 'Question!' Question!' Question!' Statatright?"
Miss Fields explained that it was generally impolite, but there was a time when it was proper.

GOOD-RY, CHOATE INCIDENT.

Steps Proposed in the Union League Club to Prevent Another Like Pinsco. The Union League Club Committee of Fifty appointed to urge the Legislature to elect Joseph H. Choate United States Senator, retorted to the club on Thursday night the result of its abortive campaign. The report praises by name the seven legislators who, of the 151 the constitute the Reputlican majority in the Legislature, voted for Mr. Choate in caucus. beir action is referred to as a demonstration of patrictism. The fact that so few as seven otes were captured by the committee is exeased in the report by the statement that many tembers would have liked to vote for Mr. Choate, but that the influence of the organizalion was too great. Mr. Guthrie, who, as chair-man suns the report, goes so far as to suggest that must of the legislators were pledged to another candidate.

Mr. Guthric watched the proceedings of the cases at which Mr. Platt was nominated from a place of vantage in the Assembly gallery. He wis the sorrow which he felt on that occasion in the clowing period: "Many devoted Republicans witnessed the subbilion with profound sadness, as well as seep apprehension for the future of the party."

The report was received, and thus came to an ead an incident which it is said the Union league Cinb has decided shall have no countersart in its future history. There has been based in the club notice that at the March Beeting an amendment to section 21 of the by-aws will be offered which will prevent any along like a "snap" indorsement of a candidate for public place. The amendment proposes a section chert of action for a reasonable time sail resolutions introduced favoring the nomination, election, or appointment of any candidate for office, to the end that they may receive the factor of the factor of the end that they may receive the deliberation. ed Republicans witnessed the

aid that the feeling in the club occa-y the flasco of the Choate committee is that the amendment will meet with

PRIER COOPER REMEMBERED.

M. Polton Cutting Says His Dream Was to Perfect the Manhood of Our People. The Cooper Union Alumni held their twentyfirst annual dinner last night at Clark's restau rant in Twenty-third street, and the event included the celebration of the 106th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the institute Peter Cooper. There were about fifty persons

present. Henry S. Heldenis presided and made a Henry S. Heidenis presided and made a speech of welcome. The other speakers were Henry J. Kaltenbach, R. Fulton Cutting, Prof. George W. Plympton, Prof. Robert Spice, Allen Stirling, E. A. Schroeder, and Moses Schreiber. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was expected, but he did not appear. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, in replying to the toast, "The Trustees," said, in part: "Cooper's dream was to make men. We must realize the fact that New York needs men, real men, more than any other city in the world. "There has never been a time when the ele-

Than any other city in the world.

"There has never been a time when the elements of manhood have been more widely recognized than at present. The heroic elements of a man to-day meet with universal appreciation and a man of character can be of great influence in a community if he will only socialize himself."

A SALMAGUNDI CLUB NIGHT. Talk by Mr. Van Laer and Songe by Mr.

Mr. A. T. Van Laer, a member of the Salmagundi, talked last night to the members of the lub and a number of invited guests, including many ladies, on "Modern Dutch Painters," His talk was illustrated with lantern slides, and like Mr. Van Laer's paintings recently shown at Ketchum's gallery in West Twenty-eight at Ketchum's gallery in West Twenty-eight street, were wholly entertaining. Mr. Van Laer has devoted himself to Dutch art in a way, painting usually in the lowtoned grays of that atmospheric school, but in his talks about art he is not confined to any school.

Mr. Sonnekoib played delightfully on the plano, and then Mr. Henry Gaius Hawn sang some charming songs and told a lot of stories, some of them in verse and some highly flavored with the dialect of the Southern negro, with which Mr. Hawn evidently has a native familiarity. The attendance quite filled the club's gallery, with which Mr. Hawn evidently has a native familiarity. The attendance quite filled the club's gallery.

On next Friday there will open an exhibition of paintings by the members of the salmagundi.

OBITUARY.

Information has been received in Philadelphia of the death in Tokio, Japan, of Dr. Henry Hartshorne on Wednesday at the age of 73 years. Six years ago Dr. Hartshorne went on a tour of Japan. He remained a couple of years, and formed a liking for the country. Returning to the United States, he consented two years ing to the United States, he consented two years ago to return to labor in connection with the missions of the Society of Friends. Dr. Hartshorne, who was a brither of Vice-President Charles H. Hartshorne of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was graduated from Haverford College in 1834, and took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania six years later. He was elected professor of the institutes of medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1853, and in 1859 was chosen as professor of the practice of medicine ollege of Medicine in 1855, and in 1859 was hosen as professor of the practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He became rofessor of hygiene in the latter institution in 886, and in 1887 secured the chair of organic cience and philosophy in Haverford College, He leo held professorships in the Pennsylvania follege of Dental Surgery, Girard College, and Voman's Medical College, all of Philadelphia. He was the first person to ascertain by experiments on himself and others, in 1848, the safety and effects of the internal use or otheroform. He was also the author of a number of medical

works.

The Rev. Dr. William Kincaid died at his home, 483 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, an office which he had held about nine years. Previous to that he had been District Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He graduated from Oberlin College in the class of 1805 and from the Theological Seminary in 1807. Subsequently he took charge of the Second Congregational Church in Oberlin. His health broke down in 1882, but two years later he was able to resume pastoral work. On being elected District Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions he went to Brooklyn, where he resided until his death. He leaves a widow, who is a member of the Women's Board of Home Missions; a young daugher. Kate and a son William H. Kincaid also

James McCafferty, 54 years oid, died at his home, 243 East 116th atreet, resterday of neuralgia of the apine, after an iliness of nearly three months. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when a child. He began business life in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, and at the age of 18 he joined the Volunteer Fire Department, remaining in it until it was disbanded. For the cast twenty years Mr. McCafferty had been in the employ of the city Government, first in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts and in recent years in the Department of Public Works. He had long been a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He leaves a widow and two daughters. His brother is ex-Alderman Robert McCafferty. Robert M. Moore died yesterday at his home, 851 North Broad strees, Elizabeth, N. J. He was born in Batinburst, Cape Colony, in 1840, his father being an officer in the English army. He was for many years the manager of one branch of A. T. Stewart's business. After Mr. Stawart's death Mr. Moore assumed the management of the New York end of William Wood & Co.'s business. He was at one time a lay preacher in the Methodist Church. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the St. James M. E. Church of Elizabeth. In September 1866 he married Miss Virginia 'McDonaid James McCafferty, 54 years old, died at his home, 243 East 116th atreet, yesterday of neutime of his death he was a trustee of the St. James M. E. Church of Elizabeth. In Septem-ber, 1806, he married Miss Virginia McDonald of Brooklyn, and she, with seven children, survives him. The funeral services will take place in Elizabeth on Monday afternoon.

place in Elizabeth on Monday afternoon.

Philip Betz died on Thursday night at his home. 310 Monroe street. Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He was born in Mannheim, Gormany, and was an active participant in the revolution in that country in 1848. He was arrested and sentenced to be shot, but made his escape to this country. He joined the Union army soon after the breaking out of the rebellion and served all through the war with the Forty-sixth New York Volunteers. He was a member of the New York Turnverein, the Society of the Patriots of 1848 and 1849, and of Koltes Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and four children. A. R. He leaves a widow and four children.

Patriots of 1848 and 1849, and of Koltes Post.

G. A. R. He leaves a widow and four children.

James March Griggs died on Thursday at his home, 70 Columbia Heights, in Brooklyn, in his 73d year. He was one of the founders of the old hat and can firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury, and was a member of the firm of Griggs & Carleton Brothers at the time of his death. He was one of the original members of the Old Guard of New York, and during the war was one of the Commissioners of the Sanitary Fair. He was a life member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

The Hon, Elias S. Beals died in North Weymouth, Mass., on Thursday, in his eighty-third year. Before the war destroyed his business he was a large manufacturer of boots and shoes for the Southern trade. In 1849 he aided in establishing a jobbing boot and shoe bouse in New Orieans. Subsequently he was internal revenue assessor of the Second Massachusetts district under President Lincoln and special agent of the revenue service. He was a director in two national banks, had represented the town in the State Legislature, and had heid many town offices.

Guatavus Tuckerman died at his home, 50

many town offices.

Gustavus Tuckerman died at his home, 50 West Forty-fifth street, on Thursday after a brief illness. He was a son of Gustavus Tuckerman, a merchant of Hoston, and spent the early part of his life in that city as a merchant in the East India trade. He married Emily Lamb, daughter of Thomas Lamb of Boston, and in 1860 ne moved with his family to New York. Soon afterward he became a member of All Souis' Unitarian Church. Three daughters and a son survive him.

Capt. William J. Clark, the last survivor of

and a son survive him.

Capt. William J. Clark, the last survivor of the John Brown raiders, and a native of Delaware county. N. Y. died at his home in Hobart, in that county, this week, and was buried on Thesday. He was born in 1840, and when is years old he went to Kansas, where he enlisted and served with John Brown for one year. In 1862 Capt. Clark went out with the 144th New York Regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant, and for a time had command of Company I of that regiment.

that regiment.

Anna Jerome Moriarty, wife of Maurice L.

Moriarty, janitor of the Arcade building at 71
Broadway, died on Thursday. She had been
associated with her husband for the last twenty
years in the caretaking of the Arcade building,
and was herself one of the best known of the
downtown janitresses, having lived in downtown buildings ever since 1800. She was about
55 years old. She will be buried to-day from
St. Peter's Church in Barclay street.

Mrs. Catharine Terhune Thorne, widow of ex-Alderman John E. Thorne of Newark, died yea-terday marning, aged 75 years. Her husband was a fireman at the time of his death, being the oldest member of the Volunteer Fire De-partment in the State. Mrs. Thorne leaves one Mrs. Cornella J. Turner, the wife of J. Spencer Turner, died on Wednesday at her home, 57 Remsen street, Brooklyn, where the family had lived for more than twenty years. She leaves three sons, one the Rev. J. Spencer Turner, and one daughter. n and two daughters.

one daughter.

Robert B. Dunham died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday. He was born in this city eighty-one years ago. He was the father of Daniel H. Dunham, President of the Fireman's insurance Company of Newark.

Insurance Company of Newars.

James Arnold of Habylon, L. L. died there on Thursday morning. His sister, Miss Adeline Arnold, residing at Northport, died in the afternoon, five hours later.

William L. Coek, for many years a wholesale liquor dealer in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 242 Washington avenue, in his 49th year.

Fx-sudge A. P. Aldrich of Barnwell, S. C., aged 83, died of heart failure while asieep at his residence, at "The Oaks," yesterday afternoon,

CHARTER LABORS ENDING.

MAYORS WURSTER AND GLEASON TO GO-GUFF CUT TO \$12,000.

Commissioners Have Seen Working Day and Night of Late-Midnight Supper with President Low-Parts That In-dividual Commissioners Have Played. At the meeting of the Greater New York Commission in the Mayor's office yesterday the last fourteen chapters of the charter were gone over and they were finally adopted, with the proviso that certain provisions should be injected into the chapter containing "general pro-visions." These are technical in character, and

were referred with power to sub-committees. For the first time in weeks Mayor Gleason of meeting of the commission, and it so happened that one of the provisions left to one of these ub-committees affected him directly. Mayor Gleason has remarked that he has seen nothing in the draft of the charter affecting him or his official tenure and he wanted to know what was to be done with him, inasmuch as he was elected for a term which will not expire until Dec. 31. lay is directed to draft a section specifically egislating out of office the Mayor of Brooklyn. the Mayor of Long Island City, and officers and placeholders in all the combined municipalities noluding villages, except such as are specially retained in office by other provisions of the

An effort was made at this meeting to increase the salary of Recorder Goff to make it \$14,000, as it is under the present law. It was not successful. Alternative propositions to cover this point were presented. In the first place it was proposed to put a section in chapter XXII. making the Recorder a member of the Sinking Fund Commission ex-officio, or to make him adviser of the Sinking Fund Commission and the Commission for the Revision of Assessments, and to give him \$2,000 for this service. The objection to the first proposition was that the composition of the Sinking Fund Commission had been provided for in chapter VI., and it would look like tinkering to inect him into it after it had been decided that he should be left off the commission. As to the proposition that he act in an advisory capacity it was pointed out the Corporation Counsel is to do that. Both propositions were lost, and unless the Legislature shall make other provision the Recorder will henceforth receive a salary of \$12,000 a year, like every other Judge of the

Court of General Sessions. Even at the last moment a number of changes were made in the revised draft. Some of these affecting the Justices of the Municipal Court and City Magistrates are specially interesting. The salaries of Justices of the Municipal Court were cut from \$7,000 to \$6,000. The prohibition against their practising law is retained. The salary of the City Magistrates was cut to the same amount, and a provision was inserted permitting present City Magietrates to receive \$7,000 during their terms. The Brooklyn Police content with that as City Magistrates, unless they should happen to be reappointed, when they will get \$0,000.

Among other minor changes was one which

they should happen to be reappointed, when they will get \$4,000.

Among other minor changes was one which requires that Brooklyn firemen must be advanced to the first or \$1,400 grade within three years after consolidation. Also one taking the power to appoint janitors of schools from the school principals and longing it in the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The printer to the commission is working night and day to have the charter printed and bound and ready for the meeting on next Wednesday, at which the commission will agree on its report to the Legislature, and it hopes to be able to send up the charter and its report the following day, or two days before the limit of time fixed by legislative resolution.

The printer is not the only person connected with the work of charter building who has worked night and day. The general public can have conceived no idea of the great amount of work which the members of the commission, was and nartendarit have re-

have conceived no idea of the great amount of work which the members of the commission, and particularly those commissioners who were on the sub-Committee on Draft, have done, and for which none of them is to be compensated.

The labor of constructing the preliminary draft fell aimost entirely upon the shoulders of Commissioner William C. De Witt, who was assisted by the late David J. Dean. It does not detract from Mr. De Witt's sacrifice of time in making this draft that there is very little of his tentative draft left in the completed charter. Mr. De Witt has been assiduous in the labor of revising, which has been going on since Sept. 21. By far the hardest worked member of the commission, however, has been the Secretary, George M. Pinney, Jr. Mr. Pinney is the District Attorney of Richmond county and has a private law office in this city. His private business was practically put aside and his office became the office of the Greater New York Commission. There were drafted many of the provisions of the new charter. To the Secretary came all the suggestions, cranky and otherwise, verbal and written. mission. There were drafted many of the pro-visions of the new charter. To the Secretary came all the suggestions, cranky and otherwise, verbal and written. His office force was turned into a corps of assistants to aid him in handling the great mass of correspondence and to look after the proofs which came from the printer. Since its first printing the better part of the charter has been printed and reprinted with amendments and corrections from four to ten times. It has been paged, repaged, and sectioned and resectioned almost as many times. All this has kept Mr. Finney and his office force at work and resectioned almost as many times. All this has kept Mr. Finney and bis office force at work until midnight every night for the past two weeks and on many prior occasions. Besides acting as Secretary, which necessitated his attendance at all meetings and the keeping of the minutes. Mr. Pinney has been appointed on nearly every sub-committee appointed for special work, and has done his share of that work.

apecial work, and an work work.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, speaking of the part which Mr. Pinney has played in drafting the charter, said on Thursday:

"I don't see how Pinney can afford to do it.

"I don't see how pinney can afford to do it. "I don't see now interpretable that he has been doing nothing else absolutely since September. He has worked like a slave and he won't get a dollar for it. He might have hired some of the work done and had it paid for out of our appropriation, but he seemed to be afraid it wouldn't be done properly if he did not do it

won't new a dollar for it. He might have hired some of the work done and had it paid for out of our appropriation, but he seemed to be a fraid it wouldn't be done properly if he did not do it all.

Mr. Gilror himself has a knowledge of the workings of the city government, which has been invaluable to the Draft Committee. His advice was sough regarding almost all the details of the charter work, and he was put on nearity every sub-committee. He has been as unremitting in his labors as any other man on the commission. Low is another hard worker. He has been diligent in his endeavor to solve the vexed question of common school legislation for the consolidated city. His mark has also been question of common school legislation for the consolidated city. His mark has also been specially interested Mr. Low would have liked to have gracested. Mr. Low would have liked to have gracested with the constitution of the Municinal Assembly, but he has recognized that the opinion of the majority must be observed, and, taking it altogether, he is bretty well satisfied with the work of the commission.

There have been but two or three meetings of the Coram tree on Draft or the full commission which Mr. Low has not attended. When it became took them to supper at his home, which was also an occasional place of meeting for subcommittees. Low has not attended. When it became took them to supper at his home, which was also an occasional place of meeting for subcommittees.

Ex-Juite John F. Dillon, who is recognized as a suthority on laws affecting municipal corporations, may not have attended as many meetings as some of the coramission exceeds the head of the Commission of the continuous o

FEELS The instant it is applied to sore lungs, weak backs, painful kidneys, aching nerves and muscles, GOOD rheumatism and sciatica, Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters

GAYNOR AND GREATER NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Justice Opposed to Son Points in the Charter, The Democratic League of Kings county last night celebrated Lincoln's birthday at Wilson's Assembly Rooms on Pierrepont street, John T. McKechnie presided and Justice William J. Gayner of the Supreme Court de

the work of the gentlemen who form the commission, and I do not. But there are some things that many people feel much disappointed about, and it is not out of place to speak of them. I am one of those who feel more than a disappointment, who feel a humor of resentment, at placing the election machinery under the control of the police, am not even able to comprehend how such men could propose such a thing. It is con trary to Anglo-Saxon law and tradition. The like has always been deemed dangerous in the

speaking of the Greater New York, he said;

"It would be ungracious to find fault with

trary to Anglo-Saxon law and tradition. The like has always been deemed dangerous in the extreme. It has never been allowed under Anglo-Saxon government, and its introduction into New York city some years ago introduced at the same time the question whether Anglo-Saxon government anylonger existed there. The interferences, the intimidations, and the frauds at the polls, which have grown out of it are familiar history. No one would exaggerate in saying that nine-tenths of the gross frauds and wrongs at the elections grew out of it. Of all things one would suppose that the strong land of the police would be kept away from our election booths and ballot boxes.

"I am opposed to the passage of the proposed charter until it covers the subject of taxation. What is the use of passing a new charter if we are to get nothing by way of improvement in government, or at least of correction of crying evils? The opportunity to do away with the annovances, injustices, and crudities of our present tax system should not be allowed to pass. The administration of personal taxation in New York city is the most loose, inquisitorial, oppressive, and offensive that exists. If such things are not to be dealt with in the new charter, why have it at ail? It is common knawledge that wealthy people evide it by taking up a pretended residence outside of the city, as the power tylery a personal tax in this State belongs to the jurisdiction in which the person has his or her legal residence. Those who cannot do this have to stand their ground and pay the share of those who can.

"I am opposed to the taxation of merchants and maguifacturers, whether individuals or

of those who can.
"I am opposed to the taxation of merchants and manufacturers, whether individuals or business companies, upon their stocks and capital in trade. They pay heavy real estate taxes or rents, and that is enough. It would be more logical to give them a rebate or premium for producing wealth than to impose a most aggravating fine upon them."

CHEERED HANNA AND BUSHNELL Differences Between Factions in the Ohio Clubs Settled in Secret.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 12.-It was 10:30 o'clock when President Leach called to order this morn. ing the State Republican League Convention. President Leach then delivered the annual adiress, in which he suggested that a memorial be erected in memory of Gen. W. H. Gibson.

A motion that the convention select comgave rise immediately to a contest. A Foraker tees be composed of one member from each Congress district. After considerable debate the amendment was voted down and the original motion adopted. The Chairman announced the committees.

A motion that a committee of seven be apfight. Editor Reynolds of the Zanesville Courier offered an amendment that a committee be composed of one representative from each Congress district. This amendment was adopted, which the Foraker followers applauded. The formal part of the programme was com-

pleted and the convention took a recess until 2 P. M. When the Congress district delegates met in caucus to select members of the Resolutions Committee there were numerous engageporters, in several instances the differences almost resulting in blows.

Mr. Hanna and James Boyle were met at the station by the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, a brass band, and about two hundred citizens. Upon reaching the Clarendon Hotel the Chair-man of the National Committee had an enthu-A number of leading anti-Hanna men held a

caucus soon after the recess was taken. Gov. Bushnell, Charles L. Kurtz. Booker T. Washnell, Charles L. Kurtz. Booker T. Washington, and Gen. H. A. Axl line arrived at 112 o'clock, and the spirits of the anti-Hanna delegates rose perceptibly.

The afternoon session began at 2:33. Ninety-

gratulating the officers of the National and State Leagues.

Mr. Hanna's entrance at this juncture was the signal for a great demonstration. All the Hanna element was on its feet in an instant, cheering and calling his name. President Leach came to the rescue and announced that Gov. Bushnell was also present, and this gave the Foraker people a chance to shout.

Gov. Bushnell was then introduced and addressed the convention briefly, not touching on any factional subject. Mr. Hanna was then introduced, and his appearance on the stage occasioned an outburst of enthusiasm. His remarks were without special significance. The Hon. Booker T. Washington, the colored orator, followed in a brief speech. Then came speeches by Congressman McCleary and Senator Thurston.

Thurston.

After Senator Thurston had finished speaking the convention proceeded to the election of officers, and to the surprise of the outsiders every man was elected by acclamation, the differences having been settled in secret caucus of the candidates.

TORPEDO BOAT NO. 6 ACCEPTED.

Her Remarkable Performance as Deseribed by the Trial Board. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Secretary Herbert has telegraphed congratulations to the Herreshoffs on the remarkable performance of torpedo boat No. 6, which was promptly accepted by the Government. The Cushing will be taken at

once to Norfolk and her crew will be sent back to Newport to man No. 6, which will then be brought to Washington, in order that she may be seen by the Naval Committees of Congress. Secretary Herbert this afternoon waived the senal formalities and accepted the Herreshoff boat, which is now enrolled on the naval lists. This procedure, which usually consumes months, was expedited in this instance by the almost marvellous performance of the little vessel, as described by the members of the Trial Board, who have returned to Washington and who have made a preliminary report on the test. From this it appears that the course over which the runs were made was intended to

which the runs were made was intended to be twelve nautical miles, but in the opinion of the board was slightly longer, measuring in excess on the chart. The bear run was the first, which consumed 24 minutes 32,5 seconds, the successive runs increasing in duration. The total sixty knots were covered in 125 minutes 18 seconds, or at the rate of 28.73 knots per hour, while the requirements were 27% knots. At the commencement of the fifth run one of the blowers broke down, yet the run was made at the rate of 284% knots. The board in its preliminary report says:

"The boat is a remarkable product of the highest skill in huil and engine, design and workmanship. At her great speed the vibration was very slight, even over the screws, and there was no evidence of that effort and strain ordinarily noticeable on full power trials. Only a very slight wave was produced, and the boat ran as well and with as little disturbance of the water in sixteen fest as in ten fastioms, a phenomenon which the board believes is contradictory to previous experience and theory."

The vessel is declared to be atrong enough for all her weights, and no fear is expressed that the careful measurement of the course, the tidal computations, and other complete figures will change the belief that she can safely exceed the contract requirements. On these assurances Secretary Herbert ordered her prompt acceptance.

Two More Ships in the Blockade. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.-The Indiana and the Vesuvius have taken places in the line of the blocksding squadron off this port. The Amphirite has returned to the fleet. The Marbiehead has come into the blocksded port for coal. Only routine work was done during

Suicide with Sulphuric Acid UTICA, Feb. 12. Counseller Manson, membe of the firm of Munson Brothers, millwrights, died at a hospital here to night from the effects of sulphuric acid poisoning. He had taken the poison between lind I o'clock in a fit of de-spondency. He had been in ill health for about ten days.

GARY'S CABINET CHANCES.

THE MARYLAND MAN NOT YET OUT

Col. Bush of Georgia Visits the President-Elect and This Revives the Gos-sip About Major Hausen-Mr. Melloway of Indiana Wants to Be Public Printer livered an address on topics of the day. In CANTON, O., Feb. 12.-The sentiment here seems to be that James. A. Gary of Baltimore will be the Southern member of the McKinley Cabinet, and that he will be called to pre-

OF THE RACE.

side over the Post Office Department. There have been really no developments here to warrant this conclusion, and certainly no one in the McKinley household has made a statement on which to base such conclusions. On the contrary, incidents of a week or ten days ago, notably the turning back of Senator Wellington on his way to Canton, had a ten dency to eliminate Mr. Gary from current speculation. But now Mr. Gary is freely gos iped about as the probable selection, parily because no one else has bomed up prominently to take his place in gossip, and partly because it is manifest that the opposition to Gary seems to be shrinking within itself.

So far as the public has been informed, the opposition offered no weighty reasons why Gary should not be selected. Some people said he was too old. Some held aloof from him be cause of local pride in a home State candidate. some wanted a young Southerner, one of the energetic rising generation. Others had different reasons equally as light, but all seemed coagree that Mr. Gary is a popular man at home, a wise counselier, and a man possessed of the qualifications for a Cabinet portfolio. No one cared to be recorded as opposing him. and those who were so quoted were usually prompt in their denials

Col. A. E. Buck of Georgia, one of the best known Republicans of the South, was nere to-day, coming from Mr. Hanna's office in Cleveland, Col. Buck hoped to see Georgia represented in the Cabinet. His choice was Major Hanson, the wealthy cotton mills man of Macon. Col. Buck himself was at one time menti med, but soon made a sweeping de nial that left him out of future gossip, and Mr. Hansen has never been much spoken of here because there have been no boomers nere

Col. Buck declined to say much of his conmitation with Msjor McKinley to-day. He did say however, that they had talked very little on the Cabinet. He was reluctant to say anything of Major Hanson, but finally said the Major would be the most popular ap p intment that could be made from Georgia

p intment that could be made from Georgia or that part of the South. He would not say that he regarded Mr. Hanson as a probability. H. Clay Evans, he said, was very strong and very roominar in the South, but his appointment would not have the indorsoment of some very prominent leaders. There was no trace of opposition in his talk of Mr. Gary.

Major Hanson is a very prominent Republican in the South, a good worker, and a free contributor. He is also a personal friend of Major McKinley. When to these facts are added the visit of Coi. Buck and the statement of Major McKinley a short time ago that the Postmaster-Generalship would be a surprise when announced, a stronger case is made for Major Hanson than has started many another Cabinet boom. But the unofficial made for Major Hanson than has started many another Cabinet boom. But the unofficial Cabinet builders prefer to believe that Georgia is out of the race for a Cabinet place. Col. Buck came to Cieveland and Canton to talk of other matters for that State, and insidentally to make it known that no particular objection would be made to Mr. Gary's selection.

objection would be made to Mr. Garraselection.

Next in promitence among the day's visitors
was Gen. McNulta of Illinois, who was Major
McKinley's guest at dinner. The two men are
personal friends, and the General, according
to popular belief, is to be honored with a place
of trust. It is likely to be an important commissionership, and may be that of the Pension
Department. Gen. M. D. Wickerstrom of
Mobile and William Vaughn of Hirming
ham, Ala, who are personal friends of the
Major, were among the evening visitors, It
is understood that they came to confer principally on Mate matters.

is understood that they came to confer princi-pally on State matters.

Francis T. Roots of Connellsville, Ind., a banker, member of the State Lesislature, per-sonal friend of ex-President Larrison, and sponsor for Senator-elect Fairhanks, was here lo-day and secured a private audience. He-says his call was not political, but it is cener-ally supposed to have concerned some impor-tant Indiana aspecintment. William R. Hello-way of Indianapolis, a printer and newspaper man, came with application and recommenda-

tant Indiana appointment. William R. Holloway of Indianapolis, a printer and newsparer man, came with application and recommendations for the post of Public Printer. "I am happy, and was not turned down," was all he would say of his visit.

Fifty merchant tailors from all parts of the country who have been in convention in Cleveland, and there memorialized the incoming Administration to put a higher duty on clothing, came here in a special train to pay their respects to the President-elect. They called in a body, escorted by local tailors, and were personally introduced by Thomas Chase of Providence, R. L. member of the ferial-sture, State Chairman John P. Elkins of Pennylvania, J. M. Clark of the same State, and an Alvania, J. M. Clark of the same State, and an Alvania. The afternoon session began at 2:33. Ninetysix clubs were reported represented, with no
contests. The Committee on Rules and Order
of Business reported, making miscellaneous
business the last of the programme. The Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report,
and another delay occurred.

By unanimous consent the Fifteenth district
delegates were excused for a caucus. This
meant another factional fight over the election
of the district delegates to the National League
Convention. The Committee on Resolutions
of the district delegates to the National platform, extending sympathy to Coba, and congratulating the officers of the National and
state Leagues.

Some of the signatures are:

Nome of the signatures are:

The H. B. Ciaffin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., Dun
Ing. United the Co., Ashing & Baley Company, Benevic Co., Lea, Twenty & Co., Sales, Type Co., Lea, Twenty & Co., Ashing & Baley Company, Benevic Co., Lea, Twenty & Co., Ashing & Baley Company, Benevic Co., Lea, Twenty & Co., Ashing & Baley Company, Benevic Co., Lea, Twenty & Co., Ashing & Baley Company, Benevic C

a short conference with the Major. They would not talk of their mission, which undoubtedly concerned Fennsylvania patronage, although they intimated that they came on behalf of Gov. Hastings. R. B. Murphy of Virginia came to look after smaller affairs in that State.

Four colored men, the Rev. Horace Talbert, Dr. E. P. Clemens, and Lincoln Green of Dayton, and S. M. Smethers of Colfax, is, were here to urge a liberal allotment of patronage to the colored race in general, and particularly that one of the three colored candidates for Resister of the Treasury be selected. The candidates are Bishop Arnett of the African M. C. Church, and B. K. Bruce and John R. Lynch of Mississippi. Giles B. Jackson, an attorney of Richmend. Va., another colored man, was here on a matter of legislation. He represents the former depositors in the Freedman's Bank, which went to pieces in 1873. They want Congress to make an appropriation to reimburse the losers by the crash.

Mesars, Thomas A. Banning, Charles R. Offield, P. C. Dyrenforth, and Douglas Dyrenforth, representing the Patent Law Association of Chicako, called this morning. President Hanning delivered the memorial which was adopted at the meeting of the association a few days ago. The sacciation recommended that the appointee for Commissioner of Patents be a man thoroughly acquainted with the patent laws, but did not name any one for the office. Major McKinley listened patiently to the reading, and a list conclusion thanked the committee and through them the association for the suggestion, and assured them the subject would have careful consideration. Gen. Henderson of Illinois, who served in Congress for twenty consecutive years, and who became intimately acquainted with McKinley in Washington, got a cordial greeting. His special mission, if he had one, he kept to himself. Major H. P. Loyd of Cincinati, and Henry Weldmer and Mr. Winstei, business men of Newbort, Ky., were social caliers, and had no political mission.

LYMAN J. GAGE'S VIEWS.

He Says Emotional Excitement Has Per-CHICAGO, Feb. 12 .- In his remarks at the fare well banquet given to him at the Commercial Club last night, Lyman J. Gage, who will be the next Secretary of the Treasury, expressed his views on the present disturbed economic

conditions in the United States. Among other

things he said: "Wisely or unwisely, I have pleaded for toleration: for patience with misunderstanding; for a broad citizenship not limited to local surroundings, a cittzenship which welcomes business success, because it lends power and influence in the larger social life, to which duty and true happiness stand in close relations. Doubt, fear, distrust, and anxiety cover our fair land with a darkening cloud. The most advanced medical scientists now recognize that a very large number of so-called diseases are the symptoms of functional derangement-not the

result of organic changes. "According to the newer view, these perturbations of function find their existing cause in that part of the physical organism known as the emotional centres. Thus, a sudden fear may either paralyze or accelerate the heart's action Overpowering joy may kill. Or in a hundred other ways morbid emotional activity may work various degrees and kinds of outward more expression, it is also agreed that drues blisters are not effectual remedies. The e-

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tional centres must be addressed through menilonal centres must be addressed through mental impressions and suggestions.

"Now, in looking over the apparently disordered condition of our social state, the brief
résumé I have just given seems to illustrate and
perhaps explain philosophically some portion
of the phenomena we witness. To illustrate
what I mean: A highly respected friend of mine,
a lawyer of ability, in a recent letter indicts
society but files no specifications. He agonizes
in eloquent language and demands the indefinite—not a practical suggestion, not a line nor
a word as to how; and yet the duties and burdens of our social problems are on him as much
as on any.

dens of our social problems are on him so many, as on any,
"On the other hand, from men who are shooked and alarmed by expressions like these which come from many sides, I hear equally stratic reflections—'the republic is a failure; we need a strong Government,' &c. Now, it seems to me that in both these classes of men emotional excitement has perverted judgment, and both threaten the welfare of the body malitie.

and both threaten the weither of the politic.

"It is unwise to be blind to the dangers in such a situation. History, though functional in its operation, may induce organic disease. Men of steady minds and strong hearts must, with temperance and charity in the exercise of right reason, find the true path which leads to peace and safety. There are real mistakes to be corrected. We have violated the natural laws which govern in the realm of economics with the same force and nower that they do in the rected. We have violet of economics which govern in the realm of economics which govern in the realm of economics with the same force and power that they do in the the same force and power that they do in the physical realm.

"Let the deep interest you really feel in the problems of the people be known to all the people. They know your strength power, and influence. Let them experience in a larger measure your sympathy, your sense of justice, and your love. Called to new and untried duties, I am atrengthened and encouraged by your expressions of confidence. They will stimulate zeal and fidelity, and if, when my service is ended, it can be said of me: 'He tried faithfully to serve, not a class, not a coterie, but the country as a whole, I shall then merit the good words which you now so trustfully bestow."

WANT A PLACE FOR NEW YORK, Dry Goods Club Would Like to See Wend-

ford or Porter in the Cabinet. No definite news has been received from Canton as to whether or not New York State is to have a place in President-elect McKinley's Cab-

net, and some of the folks interested in the matter are beginning to get anxious. The Republican organization of the State is solidly committed to Gen. Stewart L. Wood-New York State had a portfolio in the Cabinets of Presidents Washington, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Tyler Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison

and Cieveland in the second term. The Dry Goods Club decided yesterday to for ward a statement to President-elect McKinley. asking him to give New York a Cabinet place The Dry Goods Club was a powerful auxiliary in the national campaign. Its statement of the case, for that is the form which the document

case, for that is the form which the document is in, says:

"It is understood among business men that Gen. Woodford's name was suggested not because of any specially close alliance by him with the organization, but because of his long service to the Republican party and his prominence as a citizen. Business men feel that Major McKinley would strengthen his Administration by calling Gen. Woodford into the Cabinet, and having him to assist Secretary Gage in assuring sound financial administration and legislation. The merchants of New York are taking active steps to secore the appointment to the Cabinet of either Gen. Porter or Gen. Woodford."

Some of the signatures are:

The H. B. Ciafin Company, Teff. Weller & Co., Dunters of the State of the State

the petition of the Dry Goods Club may have something to do in bringing to a head the de-cision concerning tien. Woodford. A GAVEL FOR MR. HOBART,

Made from a Tree That Grew on the Site

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 12.-Vice-Presidentelect Garret A. Hobart to-day received a very pretty gavel accompanied by the following letter: sent a civil engineer to Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Va., to find, if possible, the exact site of the house in which Washington was

site of the house in which washington was born. After considerable excavating, the brick foundations of the house, which was destroyed by fire in 1735, were found and uncovered. The space within these walls, which had been the cellar of the Washington home, were complete-ly filled by the debris from the fire and the ac-cumulated earth of the past 160 years, and almost in the exact centre of the cellar a sugar nut tree had taken root and grown to large pro-portions. ortions.
"As the Government desired to have the

"As the Government desired to have the monument which was to mark the birthplace of Washington stand as near as possible the centre of the place on which had stood Washington's home, it was necessary that this tree should be removed to give place for the foundation for the monument. As contractor for the erection of this monument. I was on the ground to personally superintend the work, and this tree, a photograph of which I send you, was removed in my presence, and from a plece of the wood I have had the gavel which I send you made and monared in your 'standard metal.' It seemed that you might consider it fitting to use this gavel in your office of President of the United States Senate, as the wood from which it is made laws so historic an origin."

On each end of the head of the gavel is a wide gold band, one of which bears the following inscription:

"This gavel is made from the tree which

gold band, one of which bears the following in-scription:

"This gavel is made from the tree which grew within the ceilar walls of the house in which Washington was born at Wakefield, Va., burned in 1735, presented to Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, 1897, by William J. Crawford."

GAGE NOT A SINGLE TAXER. The Coming Secretary Denies a Story Sent

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Lyman J. Gage yesterday denied the truth of the despatch published from Wilmington, Del., in which Harold Suddell. Treasurer of the Single Tax Club, was dell. Treasurer of the Single Tax Club, was made to say that the coming Secretary of the Treasury was an ardent single taxer. Suddell further alleged that Mr. Gage had contributed more than \$5,000 to the single tax campaign fund in Belaware last year.

"I have no money to burn in any such way," said Mr. Gage yesterday. "If I remember rightly, two years are I gave \$25 to a man interested in the single tax agitation, but that was really a personal gift, and not a contribution to the cause. I have already denied that I am a single tax antwocate." single tax advocate.'

John Addison Porter Ill. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.-John Addison

Porter, Major McKinley's private secretary, is confined to his room to day. He is suffering from a severe cold, which has affected his throat and lungs. Mr. Porter, a reporter was informed to day, will be unable to leave his room for several days. He intended to go to New York to day to confer with Vice-President Hobart in relation to the inaugural ceremonies. He was also to convey the President-elect's compliments to Mr. Hobart. onfined to his room to-day. He is suffering

Platbush to Have a Presbyterian Church. The movement for the establishment of a Presbyterian church in the Flatbush district in Presbyterian church in the Flatbush district in Brooklyn has taken definite shape, and the old Tunis Bergen homestead in Flatbush avenue, opposite Avenue A, has been obtained as a tem-porary home for the congregation. The initial services will be held there to-morrow afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler officiating. On the following Sunday a Sunday school will be organized.

RULE BY TRADES UNIONS.

DR. RAINSFORD URGES THEM TO

PIICH IN AND HELP GOVERN. Bids Them Pollow Their Own Noses and

Not Be Footed by This Party and That-Objects to Limited Terms of City Office -Alleged Sub-Letting of City Contracts. At the forty-sixth annual entertainment and ball of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the Murray Hill Lyceum last evening the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, on behalf of the society, presented a \$600 accident benefit to a disabled member, Samuel R. Ashforth, and delivered an address on trades unionism. On the programme it was said that Dr. Rainsford's ad-

dress would be on trades unionism up to date.
"The public is far to-day from appreciating," he said, "the work that is being accomplished by the labor unions. An organization that in forty-four years has distributed \$21,000,000, as I understand yours has done, is certainly deserving of consideration. I try to look at the question from the point of view of one engaged in studying the prblems and conditions of life that prevail in this great city. I think that the time has come when labor organizations want the whole people to understand that they are not here merely to further their own personal good.

"The real obstacle to the progress of labor unionism lies in the union themselves. Instead of uniting, and the stronger ones helping the weaker, they spend their time fighting one another. It must be apparent to all that labor is constantly being beaten, where its demands are most just, just because the various leaders and members of the organizations have not learned

that they must stand together.
"We are inclined to think that there is nothing to be done for the lower strata in the comthat they must stand together.

"We are inclined to think that there is nothing to be done for the lower strata in the community. Certainly we as a people have done almost nothing for the lower strata. We have got, I sometimes think, a very ignorant way in the United States of thinking that we are ahead of other people, that other countries are not up to us, and it seems as though it had got to be licked out of us. We speak ignorantly of the pauper labor of other countries. In France there is—there was a great deal more of it—a constant state of sweating. The macadamizing for the public roads was given out to contractors, who got \$1 a cubic yard for the broken stone. They paid the poorest laborers of Paris 60 cents for the measure of stone. There was 40 cents lost between the city and the laborers—40 per cent, absorbed by the middleman. An officer of a labor union told me yesterday that the stone work given out in New York to-day is sub-contracted not once, nor twice, but three times. I do not vouch for this statement, but the information was given to me by a man who ought to know. If this is true, what per cent, is likely to go to the middleman before the laboring man gets his due?

"The remedy is in labor unions. The Frenchmen formed a union and took the contract directly from the city of Paris. The movement spread to branch trades. The men who square the stone blocks used there for paving—and here—did the same thing. The middleman is done away with. The cure is in the hands of labor everywhere.

"Let meak you to take a larger interest in

here—did the same thing. The middleman is done away with. The cure is in the hands of labor everywhere.

"Let me ask you to take a larger interest in the welfare of your own city. No classes have more to concern them in a city than the laboring people. In New York the working people have been fooled by this party and by that, and have been fooled by this party and by that, and have been fooled by this party and by that, and have been fooled by this party and by that, and have been fooled by this party and by that, and have been fooled by this party and by that, and follow those who merely want to step inte office over your shoulders. Imagine the case of a mechanical engineer who had spent four years learning his work and the particular work an employer wanted him to do, to whom the employer at the end of that time said: 'Here, get out: I'm done with you; I'll get another man; get out of the way.' It were as foolish to order out a mechanical engineer under those conditions as to put men into city office and kick 'emout four years afterward. The secret of governing a city is to trust the men you put in office and then hold them responsible. In that way we will have true civil service reform."

STABBED LAWYER DEMPSEY. A Row in a Restaurant Yesterday Morning

After the Arion Ball, According to the day manager of Dunstan & Kennelly's restaurant, at 763 Sixth avenue, where the fight occurred, young Frank Walton and Guy C. Dempsey had been to the Arion ball on Thursday night. Walton is the son of the man who used to be known on the race tracks as "Plunger" Walton. He is not quite 30 years old, but is large for his age. He lives at 9 West Sixty-seventh street. Dempsey is a lawyer, with an office at 231 Broadway. He lives at 341 West Fifty-fifth street. His

brother, Assemblyman John A. Dempsey, repre-

sents the Seventeenth district. It was shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning when the two men entered the restaurant. They were not together. Walton was with a came in with a woman. Neither man seemed to be intoxicated. Nearly ever table in the place was occupied. The Walton party sat at a long table, about midway between the front door and the rear wall of the restaurant. Dempsoy and his companion sat a table a few feet nearer the door and diagonally opposite the Walton party. Directly back of where Walton's companion sat was the restaurant safe. Exactly what led to the fight only the principals know, and they won't tell. The day manager, who wasn't there when the two men came together, says that he was told by one of the walters an hour or so after Walton had been arrested that Dempsey objected to remarks he said Walton made about his companion. At any rate, he got up, walked over to Walton's table, and said something to him. Walton replied, and a momentafterward the two men were engaged in the liveliest kind of a fight. Then they clinched and staggered about, giaring at each other. As neither seemed in danger of being hurt the crowil let them giare.

Suddenly Walton broke away. His right hand disappeared for a moment. When it was in view again it was grasping something and lunging away at Dempsey's neck was covered with blood. Somebody yelled "Murder!" and the restaurant was in an uproar. Before the two men could be separated Walton, it is said, had made two more passes at Dempsey, inflicting wounds on the head and face each time.

With the assistance of friends Dempsey got away and walked to another part of the restaurant. Walton, who was in evening dress, wens into the street, leaving bis topcoat and hat behind him. He had started to get into a cab when a policeman arrested linim.

Demnsey went to a doctor and had his wounds attended to. The wound in the neck was little more than skin deep, but about three inches long. Seven stitches were taken in it. There were wounds on the chin and forehead, mere abrasions of the skin. The lunge that scratched Dempsey's chin cut his shirt collar in two.

When the Yorkville Court opened Walton was arraigned before Masistrate Kudlich on a charge of felonious assault. Dempsey, with his face and neck bandaged, appeared as compilainant, and the Magistrate held Walton in \$6,000 bail for examination this morning. door and diagonally opposite the Walton party. Directly back of where Walton's com-

THE CUDARY ROBBERY.

Cashler Burnes, the Alleged Defaulter, Pleads Not Guilty,

William H. Barnes, the cashler of the Cudahy Packing Company of 168 Fort Greene place, who was arrested on Thursday night charged with stealing \$100.00, the amount of a bill paid by Justus Bohl, a butcher of 8 Columbia place, was arraigned before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court in Brooklyn yesterday. He pleaded not guilty and the hearing in the case was adjourned until Monday. Barnes, it is said, had already acknowledged

that he had taken the money, but pleaded not guilty on advice of counsel. He is said to have told his business associates when they spoke of the expensive style he lived in, which they knew could not be maintained on his \$2,000-a-year salary, that his mother-in-law, who is wealthy,

salary, that his mother-in-law, who is wealthy, ran the house.

Auditor Codiman of the Cudahy Packing Company says he has a written confession from larnes, acknowledging having taken about \$14,000. Mr. Codiman said vesterday "the defairation will amount to about this sum. How long the stealing has been going on we cannot tell at present. The scheme was to transfer money from one account to another, and thus avoid discovery for a long time. Prosecution of the culprit we shall leave to the National Surety Company, although their bond by no means covers the deficit."

Concert at Bellevue Hospital,

A concert for the entertainment of the convalescent patients in Relievue Rospital was given last night in the amphitheatre of the hospital, under the direction of the Commis-

sioners of Charities.

About 400 patients were present, in addition to the men from the Hellevne lodging house. The entertainment had been arranged by Miss Henrietta Markatein and Superintendent Murchoff, and included a musical programme, recitations, and humorous monologues.

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